

DATLY, per Month.....

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

LOCAL NEWS .- The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Pages and New York Associated Pages is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and door ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Mr. Cleveland's Eleventh Hour De-

liverance. On June 16, 1896, when a large proportion of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention had been elected, GROVER CLEVE-LAND, nearing the close of his second term in the White House, announced that he "desires hereafter no greater political privilege than to occupy the place of private in the ranks of his party." He also said that the adoption by the Democracy of a declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 "would give its opponents an advantage which they do not deserve," because "there is but little hope that a freesilver proposal will attract a majority of the voters of this country."

The future historian who records this incident will try to answer the following questions: First, why was not the announcement that Mr. CLEVELAND desires to become a private citizen made months ago, before any delegates were elected to the Democratic National Convention? Secondly, having been withheld so long, why was the announcement made at this late day? To the former question the most ingenious apologist for the President can discover but one answer. If Mr. CLEVELAND had been sincere and single-hearted in the resolve not to be again a candidate for the Presidency, he would have signified his intention, at the outset of the campaign, so that the contest between the silver men and the gold men within the ranks of the Democracy might not be complicated with the third term issue. The President is not devoid of shrewdness, and he would have known what steps to take to fulfil the dominant wish of his heart, had that been simply and solely to promote the success of the Democratic party by assuring the triumph of the gold element within it. It was as plain to all intelligent men six months ago as it is now to everybody that, had Mr. CLEVELAND then declared that under no circumstances would he violate an unwritten but cherished law of the republic by accepting a nomination for a third term, the gold Democrats would have controlled the State Conventions of their party in Kentucky and Virginia, and also in Ohio and Illinois, which is equivalent to saying that they would have swept the National Convention. The President was repeatedly implored to make such an announcement but he refused to do so because he intended. in case the gold Democrats should prevail, to put himself forward as their nominee. There is no other concelvable motive for his refusal to make, when it was imperatively needed, the announcement which he

Why, having held his peace so long, has Mr. CLEVELAND spoken at the eleventh hour? Because he now sees that whatever may be the action of the Democratic National Convention on the monetary question, a large majority of its members are avowedly and inflexibly opposed to a third term. Being thus forced to abandon all hope of a renomination, he can now proclaim his opinions without the fear of losing support in the South and West. But he can n no reason for speaking to-day whe the chance of steering the course of his party aright is dubious, which was not doubly operative months ago, when the gold men had a bright prospect of directing it. The very fact that he has tardily and reluctantly consented to disclaim any desire of a third term throws into the strongest light the injury inflicted on his party by his selfish and persistent silence.

makes to-day.

Even now that a disclaimer has been wrung from him, it is couched in weak and stammering terms. Mr. CLEVELAND merely says that he "desires hereafter no greater political privilege than to occupy the place of private in the ranks" of the Democracy. He is careful not to say that he will accept no higher privilege. He simply denies that he is a volunteer for the Democratic nomination. He does not say that he could not be drafted for it. He does not say, what as an honest Democrat and genuine patriot he should have said months ago, that the American tradition against a third term must remain unbroken.

The Clothing Trade.

The Brotherhood of Tailors is making ar rangements for a great strike next month. and last Sunday it obtained the support of the Central Labor Union. The agent of the association complains that in more than one hundred shops the swenting system is again in operation, with the consequence that men are now working at a their representatives, see no other way to another strike against their employers.

"are cutting prices to the contractors," and that, very naturally, the contractors in their turn are reducing wages, as they are able to do because of the large number of unemployed tailors. For two or three months past it has been apparent that such would be the result of the conditions prevailing in the clothing trade. During that time the advertisements in THE SUN have borne witness that the prices of clothing have fallen to a lower level than ever before in the history of the trade. The bargains which continue to be advertised are real and remarkable. The dealers are forcing a market for their goods; and while the purchasing publie is the gainer because of the extraordipary cheapness of garments, the working tailors are suffering from it, of course. The manufacturers at such a time of low prices are seeking to reduce the cost of production in every way possible, hence are making close terms with the contractors for their clothing. But the tailors demand the terms of last year. under the threat of a strike in case the contractors persist in the refusal they are now making; and as the conditions of trade now are the strike is likely to occur.

The right of the tailors to make such a resistance to the reduction of wages is unquestionable, but its practical wisdom at this particular time may be doubtful. This hear of a Presidential elec-

tion is not favorable to trade to an extent encouraging employers to take dangerous risks. The exceedingly cheap prices of clothing make the manufacturers cautious about their contracts for future work, and it is against any reduction in the pay for such work that the tailors are getting ready to strike. The public has become accustomed to the low prices charged, and the advertisements making them known are published so conspicuously that the intelligence spreads to everybody. It is reasonable to suppose it must be apparent generally that if the cheapness continues it will necessitate reduction in the cost of manufacture in order to enable the establish-

ments to do business profitably. The bicycle, we see, is accused of being an important cause of the low prices for clothing, and against it the falling off in many other departments of business is charged. Undoubtedly very much of the great amount of money expended for bicycles has been diverted from directions in which it formerly went. The bicycle is relatively an expensive instrument, and its purchase has necessitated frequently econo my in other expenditures. The passion for its use has distracted multitudes of men and women from habits which formerly took money from them, and it has excited in them new ambitions. Consequently the changes brought about by the extraordinary popularity of the bicycle, are, at least for the moment, almost revolutionary. It has tended to disturb the equilibrium of trade. The clothlers, for instance, complain that it has created a demand for cheap bicycling suits and corre spondingly diminished that for other and finer wear, thus forcing the present remarkable decline in prices of which our advertisements give evidence so convincing. Other causes, however, have been more influential in producing the existing conditions in the clothing trade. The competition in it was never so sharp as it s now. The great influx of Jews into New York of late years has crowded the labor market with men and women adaptable only to work at tailoring. The number of unemployed tailors is now large, as the leaders who are making arrangements for the proposed strike are free to acknowledge. The tendency to the reduction of their wages seems, therefore, to be in strict accordance with the laws of trade. The supply of labor at present exceeds the demand, and hence the prices of the manufactured product are

extraordinarily low. Under such circumstances the complaints of the Brotherhood of Tailors are natural. But can the union hope to better the situa tion by a strike against them?

The Tribune and Our New York Republicans.

Owing to the unfortunate retirement of the Hon. WHITELAW REID from the management of the New York Tribune, that newspaper has been steered so wildly, or pushed so recklessly, or misled so maliciously, that it has got itself into a position which disgusts the gold standard Republicans of this city.

No later than Monday of this week Mr. MILHOLLAND's newspaper was pleading for the exclusion of the word gold from the Republican platform. With HANNA and all the other enemies of honest, straightforward statement, Mr. MILHOLLAND'S Tribune has been laboring until now to procure for the St. Louis Convention an evasive, deceptive, straddling utterance upon the greatest question before the country.

Only one motive for such an attempt is conceivable. The purpose of Mr. MILHOL-LAND'S newspaper was to delude the silver men in remote parts of the Union and thus to obtain for a trimmer candidate some votes which he might not otherwise receive. Mr. MILHOLLAND's newspaper would not have succeeded in any event in doing this; for the silverites are not the fools which the Tribune supposes them to be. The only results of the success of its efforts for the suppression of the word gold in the platform would have been to impair the nation's vestors here at home, and to throw the business interests of this metropolis into a state of uncertainty and apprehension lead-

ing perhaps even to panie. This is fine work for an important New York newspaper to be engaged_in! No wonder the Tribune stands alone in this town in its unenviable distinction in the eyes of our bankers, our merchants, and our business men generally. No other metropolitan journal has joined Mr. Milliolland's organ in its enterprise of prevarication, its covert attack upon values. Our esteemed contemporaries, with this single exception, have stood by sound money and New York's interests. Their fight has been won. leaving MILHOLLAND to shuffle as best he can out of the position into which he has dragged a noted newspaper once controlled by WHITELAW REID.

Our sympathies are entirely with the former editor of the Tribune. The Hon. WHITELAW REID, whatever might be the temptations of political expediency, would never have sacrificed his own New York constituency in a dishonest attempt to win votes in Utah and the soft-money regions of the Mississippi bottom. We should suppose that when he learns of MILHOLLAND's performance his old energy and his old inspirations would arise again within him. We should suppose that he would redollar a day. Accordingly, the tailors, or appear some morning in Printing House Square and take MILHOLLAND by the nape better their condition than by making of the neck and chuck him into the sewer or some other quiet place. It seems that some of the manufacturers

Those Behring Sea Damages.

In spite of the action of Congress authorizing a joint commission to settle the Behring Sea damages, some of the delegates at the meeting of the various British Chambers of Commerce in London the other day criticised the course of the United States in that matter. They grumbled about the folly of resorting to a court of arbitration unless its awards could be enforced, and seem to have spoken of the Paris tribunal on the seal fishery dispute as if it had made an award to which we had refused to submit. Is it of any use to explain to such critics that the Paris tribunal made no award of damages, and expressly declared that it made no such award? It laid down general principles which rendered the United States liable to damages for the British vessels seized or warned by our cruisers, and also gave the names of the vessels which could claim such damages. But it expressly left the decision of what amounts were due to the two countries; and it certainly ought to be within the comprehension of men fit

to take part in the British Chambers of

Commerce meeting, that Mr. GRESHAM'S

agreement to pay a round sum in damages had no validity until Congress approved it. Congress found good reasons for not approving it, and for constituting a joint commission instead, as has now been done, Every wheelman knows what a great temptato fix the damagia. Tet we still hear com-

ment from some British sources, presumably intelligent, as if the United States had been guilty of misconduct in the affair.

Concerning Quitters

"A cause worth fighting for is worth fighting for to the end." This is one of the stock phrases. It is sonorous, but it really means nothing in Mr.

He has said the same thing substantially on previous occasions with reference to other causes than that of honest money. For example, to CATCHINGS, after the onsange of the WILSON Tariff bill of 1894: 'I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party who believe in tariff

CLEVELAND's mind.

bill as the close of the war." Yet, who ever heard of the rest of that war, or of GROVER CLEVELAND, in the ranks or elsewhere, fighting for tariff reform to the end?

reform and who know what it is, who re-

Mr. Whitney's Test.

The Hon, WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, the CLEVELAND nominator, has suddenly cancelled his passage for Europe, and is going

to Chicago. Is not Mr. WHITNEY, at this stage of events, man enough to take the first train to Washington, and, as a Democrat proposing to go to Chicago to work for the preservation of our financial standard, say to Mr. CLEVE-LAND that the third term question, through is of greater importance than his "health' or his "desire;" and that the way to restore the Democracy to fighting strength is for the President elected by it to subscribe publicly, without further shadow of subterfuge, to the Democratic principle that rotation in the Presidential office is "part of our republican system of government," and that the President who seeks a third term is a traitor?

Then the Democrats will be justified in believing that Mr. CLEVELAND is not a candidate. Until then will any one suggest how, in the face of the great uprising against the third term, Mr. CLEVELAND could have taken any shrewder means of concealing his candidacy than the humble statement that he would like to be a private in the ranks?"

Until Mr. CLEVELAND renounces the third frankly advise Mr. WHITNEY, as a sincere friend of sound money, to leave its defence at Chicago to other Democrats.

In another column of this page we publish a letter from one of the Virginia delegation to Chicago, concerning whose identity we can speak with authority. It shows the truth of THE SUN'S statement, made some time ago, that the worst enemy of the gold standard in the Democratic party has been GROVER CLEVE-LAND, through his craze to stay in the White House. His treachery to American politics has driven the Democratic partr into the support of free silver as the surest means of re maining politically faithful to itself.

Come what may to the Democracy in the next decade, the name of CLEVELAND will be the lasting synonym for shame, and the name of John W. Daniel, the leader of the Virginia delegation to Chicago, which at this crisis has spoken patriotically against the third term, will be held in lasting honor.

Field Marshal YAMAGATA turned to good account his presence at the Czar's coronation if he secured, as has been reported, an agreement from Russia regarding Corea. The St. Peters-burg Government makes a clear gain over its status before the war, in the proposed joint occu-pation of the peninsula with Japan, but the latter has learned that, with England refusing to back her, she has only liussia to deal with. And, after all, joint occupation, as represented by a force of 500 men for each at Seoul, is as much as Japan could hope to secure, under the circumstances. Both bountries are good friends of the United States, and a peaceful underdanding between them would be welcome here. At the same time, Russia's foothold in Seoul looks like the proverbial camel's head in the tent.

The conviction in this country that Cuba is already lost to Spain has found an echo in some English quarters which cannot be accused of hatred to royalty; but it is a little surprising to find a leading newspaper of Barcelona taking the same ground. That paper, which is largely devoted to commercial interests, has not hesitated to declare that already "both Spain and Cuba are ruined," and that Gen. WEYLER knows the war will never end except in the ioss of Cuba." This is bold talk, but there may be more of it in Spain as the war goes on, while 1 lie the delay of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration to proclaim belligerency may form a contrast hereafter with a concession of independence itself. It seems safe to say that the next Ad-ministration, whatever it may be, will be one of which Spain will have less to hope.

Evidently the Hon. MARCUS APOLLO HANNA is a connoisseur of greatness as well as of the arts, including wirepulling. In one of the rooms of his headquarters " an oil portrait of McKinley was placed opposite one of Lin-COLN, and pictures of GRANT and HAYES were displayed." When this cruel war is over, MARCUS Apollo ought to lecture: he certainly "Great Men and Art" would be an ought. appropriate subject for one of his discourses and "The Dignity of Silence" would do for another.

And the Hon, DAVID MARTIN and the Hon. CHRISTOPHER MAGEE, those two pillars of anti-Quayism, what alleth them and why are they disquieted? "We have not heard from them in two days," tearfully writes a Philadel-phia correspondent, "and nothing is known about them in Pittsburgh, either. Can you give us any information about them? We should be greatly obliged. Some think they have gone to St. Louis, but I don't think they would dare to do that. Do they think they are going to keep in the swim if McKiniev's nominated? I wonder if they will ever get it knocked into their heads that Cousin Mar knows a thing or two?' It is a pleasure to be able to comfort an anxious mind. Mr. MARTIN and Mr. MAGEE are in St. Louis, and they are still in the swim, although it may be that there is a tired look in the region of their gills and that they are breathing hard, and gasping. "Help, MARCUS, or we sink." As for "Cousin MAT," there is a kindly look in the droop of his left eyelid which may be taken to indicate that he is perfeetly willing to continue the education of thes

While the price of wheels is tumbling down, their revolutions are doubling up, and the century or one-hundred-mile run, in the past a standard of schievement for ambitious wheelmen, has now passed out of record. Double century runs, two bundred miles, seem likely to mark the master cyclist of the future, and he who hasn't the muscle, grit, and physical endurance to cover two hundred miles in twent or thirty hours must be content to be a second class wheelman, as wheelmen g

The Manhattan Bicycle Club is to have a double century run next Saturday and Sunday, and riders who finish within twenty-four hours will receive a gold souvenir medal. It is said that pace of ten miles an hour will be maintained throughout the trip, frequent short rests and ample time for meals being allowed.

For riders of experience and bodily soundness it may not be such a tremendous task. But it often happens that delicate persons attempt feats beyond their strength and suffer from exhaustion for days and even weeks afterward. The double century with a gold medal at the end of it should not tempt wheelmen beyond

According to the Hon, CHARLES FOSTER of Fostoria, "the very appellation of boss is nauscating to Mr. HANNA. No man in politica so detests the idea of boss and bossism." Mr. HANNA speaks as a man who values himself properly. His new system so far exceeds the old boss system that no thoughtful observer would apply the word boss-ship to it. A new nomenclature is, for the present, applied to the old forms. Thus, in New York, people may of Dr. WARNER MILLER or the Hon. Connectius fuse to accept the results embodied in this Neros Buss: "He wants to be a hanna." they say of the Hon, PATRICK JEROME GLEAson: "He's hannaing for all he's worth."

their natural powers. Better go wheeling with

your sister; or with some other fellow's sister.

The Hon, GEORGE GRAHAM VEST is in Washington, getting measured for his suit as a delegate at large to the Chicago Convention. As prescribed by the Missouri Democratic Convention, the suit consists of a gray cocked hat with silver plume and lace, a gray Louis XV. oat with silver lace and froggings, a silver collar button, a frilled silver shirt, a long silvered walstcoat with silver buttons and silver lace lapels to the pockets, a silver fortyfive rayed star on the right side of the coat, silvered small clothes and stockings, silver felt moccasins with solid silver buckles, and a silver-handled sword in a silver-plated scabbard. COCKRELL looked well in this uniform the first day he tried it on. Mr. VEST was a little dublous which he has stabbed the Democratic party, at first. In fact, it is said that he averred that he would never put such a thing outside of him. Yet he is in Washington getting measured.

The Hon, REDFIELD PROCTOR has a good plain suit of Vermont whiskers, not full, but pretty full, and such as might serve if, in its ast moments, the Convention found itself short of candidates proficient capillarily. It cannot be insisted too strenuously that it is absolutely necessary to the formation of a well-balanced ticket that if the head man is smooth, number two shall put out sufficient balt for the breezes. But the Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR has, in addition to his accomplishments hereinbefore mentioned, an enormous flaring hat, a big, soft, flapping, crow-frightening, umbrella-like hat; the kind of hat in which a district school can pienic and that will even accommodate a town meeting on a rainy day. Now, the mystic emblem of Mr. HANNA is a hat. He selected it because the Corsican looked as much like the Cantonian as PAUL JONES looked term idea with incontestable certainty, we like Senator Perfer. Never mind; two hats on one ticket would be too much, and would give rise to ribabler. Perhaps a Department of Art can be established for the benefit of Mr. PROCTOR.

> A woful word that should never be heard rings eldritch within my car; a word that I loathe to hear, harsh, violent, ominous, drear, like the wail of a sinister bird; a sound that fills me with fear; the direst sound that over was tolled since the measureless waves of sound have rolled. Hold! Hold!

He not too bold! Never let 'em sound it, put some cotton round it. Aye, let the arms of silence fold the acvocable, "G-1-d!"-"Oracles of the Veiled Candidate,"

ENGLISH ART.

Holman Hunt Despondent Over Native Birmingham recently received Mr. Holman

Hunt's painting "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple" as a gift for its art gallery from a wealthy townsman. When the picture was unveiled the following letter from the artist to Mr. Wallis, who had been lecturing on Helman "DEAR MR. WHITWORTH WALLIS: I am very sensible of the generous spirit and the dra-

matic power with which you teach the lesson of sincerity in art when treating of the struggle which I, with my friends, the present President of the Academy (Sir John Millais) and Rossetti, led against art that had become trivial and unvital, and I thank you for carrying on the work which in our hands has only partially had its effect. No reformers ever attain their ends until they get some believer to stand up boldly and take all the consequences of the championship. Mohammed for thirty-seven years declared his purpose in vain; but when his nephez Ali was a witness, the disciples grew rapidly. However, in this country, art is a matter always pushed to the wall; and it may his nephez. All was a witness, the disciples grew rapidly. However, in this country, art is a matter always pushed to the wail; and it may be said with er? present Consilitation, with a Church not wa ring anything but sham art that, I mean, representing saints and the Founder of our religion in costume, and undersconditions altogether unacceptable to the intelligence of the men of this aget, and when with this Church a government reagns not caring for either sham or real art, and indiging that all people are satisfied if pleture dealers are flourishing and a certain number of prominent exhibitors are honored with patent distinctions—under such a regime it scens to me a very melancholy career for any Englishman who devotes himself to the pursuit. If a youth studies deeply any science, and he qualifies himself by persistent effort to undertake the position of a leader, and after all has no oppertunity of exercising his powers, his life cannot be a happy one, and this isthe case for any native artist in England. Turner never had any public commission; Milais, Robestil, Brown, and myself never any chance of using our strength in national ambition. Brown's employment at Manchester was on terms that made it impossible for him to carry out the work as he would have been sorry had my boys taken to art. I am tempted to make this confession lest the story of my early persistency should lead other boys to take to art. Ferhaps in some future time England may not confuse the love of private views, conversaziones, &c., with a love of art; and then the genius of the race—which is, I think, more than that shown by other people of modern days—may have the opportunity of displaying itself and honoring the nation. Yours sincerely, W. Holman Hunt.

Very Bad Manners in the Central Park. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: I have to-day and at other times read the letters published in your paper, The Sus, on the conduct of the Hebrews. Allow me to add a line or two on the subject. At preseut I am a man of leisure, with a small income to carry me through the world. I am also a great lover of music, and I go to the Central Park to enjoy it and the beauties of the Park itself. I am not sure if I the beauties of the Park itself. I am not sure if I shall go again. I suppose you are aware that the majority of the people who go there on Saturdays and Sandays are Jews, and they behave very well as long as they are alone, but as soon as they meet friends, then good by music. They don't care for any one cise. The first Saturday I was up there listening to the strains of the muse I was roused out of my dream by five or six men (Hebrews) stopping right in front of me and others near the music stand and taking together in a loud voice on real estand and taking together in a loud voice on real estand and taking together in a loud voice on real estand and the trouble they have in collecting their rents. I got up and went to another place, where I had to stand up and have a chance to hear the music; and, air, yesterday It was the same. I not worse, for, to judge by the language they much the learning were a sume; children, and men and they apply a summary of their neighbors. Well, sir, arain I had to leave my seat and in order to get that seat is arted an hour ahead to occupy it. Now, if these people had any estimated on and respect for the feelings of others they would go elsewhere and talk about family and business matters. They are worse than the hoodlims down at the Battery.

New York, June 15.

A Mugwump's Tribute to a Hoss.

We must admit that Platt is a remarkable man if he is a toss. No one clas has done any real fighting at St. Louis except Platt. There is no evidence that Platt has tried to mount the band wagon. No one but Platt has dared to tell the truth about Mckinley. Like Napoleon, Platt believes that God is always on the slife of the heaviest battalions, yet he faces Marcus Aurelius Hanna, knowing all the white that Hanna has the Convention 8 to 1.

A World Out of Joint. From La Figuro.

they give five dollars to my rescuer and nothing to me." Increasing the Mortgage. From the Buffalo Courier.

myself into the Seine. A sailor fishes me out. Well,

it is freely said in St. Louis among Republicans who have personal knowledge of what has been going on that already over \$500,000 has been extion there is to try for a double century record. | pended in the McKinley canvass for the nor

THE THIRD TERM AND FREE SILVER.

Virginia Delegate Declares That the Democracy Has Been Driven to It by the Third-term Conspiracy-Mr. Cleveland a Traiter and Wrecker Both.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which convenes next month at Chicago, and under instructions from my State Convention must vote for a platform declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 10 to 1. While my conviction is strong that the

present currency system Is radically defective, I have some misgivings as to what would result from a policy of free coinage at the ratio named. But this I do know: That my purpose to vote for free silver, even if it be a mad project, has method back of it. There is no manner of doubt that the so-called "sound-money" campaign, from its inception to a very recent date. disguised a deliberately planned scheme to nominate Mr. Cleveland for a third term. It is morally certain that the programme would have been consummated had the propaganda inaugurated by his Cabinet officers and other Federal fuglemen succeeded in the South and West.

They would have packed the National Convention with his thick-and-thin idolators, and made the Democratic party responsible for the third-term infamy. The only possible chance to break the infernal spell and resone the party from the nightmare which has possessed it since the advent of Clevelandism was to make the fight hot for sliver.

With Cleveland and cuckoolsm on one extreme, the unadulterated Democracy of the South and West was irresistibly forced to take the other. We feel certain that the bungling and incompetence and uncouth methods of Cleveland have brought the country face to face with a great crash, and we know that the spirit of party mutiny practised by him and taught by his crowd is responsible for the wreckage of the Democratic party.

For these reasons many of us have thought that the first and highest duty of the Democratic party is to rid itself, once and forever, of Clevelandism and its concomitant ills. If it has been done, as some of our friends think, at the expense of large business interests, so much the worse for Clevelandism. It was necessary to uproot the malady and to stamp out the life of it. And free silver has done this good, whatever of harm it may have done along with it.

If the Democratic party at Chicago declares for free silver it is the privilege of the country to reject it at the polls by electing Mc Kinley President. Defeat for the party under such conditions is infinitely preferable to another triumph with Cleveland in the saddle. THE Sun declared nearly twelve years ago that the Democratic party would better survive the election of James G. Blaine than that of Grover Cleveland. Counting as true all your prophetic warnings as to the dangers of free silver coinage, there are thousands of Democrats in the country who believe the party would better survive the threat of free sliver than another four years of Mr. Cleveland at Washington. One of A DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE. them is RICHMOND, Va., June 16.

OUEER SIGNS OF THE TOWN.

ing Their Wares in English. That honest old French host of the Bronx-

side, who proclaims his place "the best shady hotel in the suburbs," is perhaps the victim of the facetious printer that struck off his cards but there are a hundred other such blunders in business appoundements all over town, most of them, doubtless, perpetrated in entire good faith. It is a Fourth avenue laundry that annonnees, with a courage that savors of bravado. "We wash domestic underclothes without shrinking."

The several Italian quarters are especially rich in oddly misspelled business announce ments. "The cheapest meat market in town," well down Thompson street, quotes low prices for "Sirloin, porthouse, round and chok." A few blocks further north, in Bleecker street an Italian barber shop displays a flaring sign

an Italian barsa, with this legend: LOOK, LOOK The people barber shop RE-WARD Short shop that will be short gived to any 5c, barber shop that will match this Shave 5: Hair cut 10

Clean towel to Every customers Two or more languages are sometimes com bined in the same sign. A Thompson street wine merchant has a great black sign

latest is this: Intest is this:

AN ADVERTISMENT

Given away Free with every potent cabinet photo
one Paper weight like sample. There is a Third avenue barber who still prac-tises bloodletting, not alone in the ordinary pursuit of his art, and combines with it the treatment of blackened eyes. He amounces this last branch of his work in the following

Can't fell how it sometimes happens.
That your eye gets blackent.
Ion t forget this is the place.
Your eye gets painted, and cleans the face.

Your eye gets painted, and cleans the face.

A characteristic error in sign painting is to name the trade and the articles produced as though all were objects of the same kind; as, "cabinet maker and dumbwaiters;" "shoe-maser and repairs." The foreigners have a serious time with the particles of the language. A Ninth avenue tailor vaunts his chearness in a sign announcing "Suits from over \$10." A First avenue shoe dealer proclaims "Shoes at the latest style." A shoe dealer far up Third avenue salutes the world with this Orphic utterance: "Chapter I. Tender-footed Men. Chapter II. Vici Kid Shoes."

TOLSTOI'S LATEST NOTIONS.

of the things be said:

His Idea of a Newspaper-Errors of the Universal Peace Agitators. Count Leo Tolstoi received in his home a Vienna editor a few days before the crowning of the Czar and talked to him interestingly regarding questions of the day. Here are a few

"An international peace court in Europe

for the purpose of preventing war! This plan reminds one of children's efforts to catch birds by putting salt on their talls. Such a peace court would merely increase the perils of the peaceably inclined, for there always is a Napoleon or a Bismarck at hand, together with the patriots ready to follow him. The war against war must be carried on in a dif-

with the patriots ready to follow him. The war against war must be carried on in a different way from 2this. Certain ideas in the modern mind must be altered—the ideas of courage, hence, and heroism. Men must think differently of armies, battles, and barracks. It seems almost impossible to change these ideas as they exist to-day; but then, think of the change wrought in the Romen era by Christianity. I do not despair of the future; it will be eleverer and more egotistical than the present.

"It is wonderful how the German victories in the field have injured tierman literature. Sudermann and Haupimann are the only ones who give one any pleasure now, and they principally because they crowd thesen a little into the background. He is a man I cannot understand, any more than I can understand the almiration some people profess for him.

"I have busied myself lately with plans for founding a newspaper. I wished a newspaper to spread abroad my ideas. I thought I should like a newspaper in London, which would give space to the opinions of my opponents as well as myself and be managed by a committee in which these opponents would have representatives. This committee would have to decide on the articlest to be published; the crucical test in each case would be the sincerity of the author. That was my idea, but I have changed my mind a little now." A poor devil tells his latest misadventure: "I had had nothing to eat for two cays. In despair I threw

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. Children's Parades Opposed-Candidates for

Assistant Superintendents The report of the Committee of Instruction offered on May 20, disapproving of the participation by the pupils of the schools in any public street parade, came up for action yesterday before the full Board of Education, Commissioner Little offered in its place this resolution; Resolved. That this Board does not approve of school children parading the public streets except upon

rare occusions of special interest or unusual impor-Resolved, That this Board, recognizing the impor tance of military instruction in public schools, refer the subject to the Committee on Instruction for consideration and report as to the desirability and prathe shilly of incorporating it into the course of study for male classes of the grammar schools of this city: or if that be not deemed practicable, of an approval voluntarily taken up by teachers and scholars and carried on out of school hours.

Debate on Commissioner Little's resolution and on the original report was postponed until the next meeting. Miss Mary J. Archer was appointed principal

for two years on probation of Primary School 43, in the Twenty-third ward. The name of William C. Haskell was submitted for the deputy superintendency of school build-

for the deputy superintendency of school buildings. He will be appointed as soon as the Finance Committee reports ability to pay his salary of \$2,500 a year.

Commissioner Hunt of the Committee on Instruction reported these men as recommended by his committee to be assistant superintendents of education: For six years, James Godwin, George S. Davis, Henry W. Jameson; for five years, Addison B. Poland, Thomas S. O'Brien, Alfred T. Schauffler; for four years, Edward D. Farrell, James Lee, A. B. Blodgett; for three years, Matthew J. Elgas, Gustave Straubenmuler; for two years, Albert P. Marble, Clarence E. Meleny; for one year, Seth T. Steward, Edward H. Bover, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, who has been for some years supervisor of lectures, the resurt recommends be kept at that work. The salary of each place is the same, \$3,953 per annum.

annum.

City Superintendent Jasper reported the receipt from the World's Fair Committee of two
diplomas and a bronze medal awarded for excellence in primsry and grammar work and exhibits of manual training from the schools of
New York

CORNELL'S NEW COLLEGE. The Trustees Appoint the Full Staff of

Veterinary Experia. ITRACA, N. Y., June 17.-The Board of Trustees of Cornell University held their annual June meeting here to-day. The Board reflected Andrew Carnegle, J. C. Hendrix, Horace White, and George R. Williams trustees, to succeed themselves. R. H. Tremain was elected to fill

the one vacancy in the Board. There were

elected by the alumni D. F. Van Vleet and Dr. Charles G. Wagner.
An appropriation of \$15,000 was made for constructing a hydraulic laboratory for the College of Civil Engineering, and \$30,000 was anpropriated for an addition to Lincoln Hall for the accommodation of the College of Architecture. Ex-President White announced the gift ture. Ex-President White announced the gift of \$3,000 for the erection of suitable gates at the southern entrance of the university grounds. The organization of the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University is at last completed by the appointment to-day, by its Board of Trustees, of a staff of professors, including as Director of the State Veterinary College and Professor of Veterinary Medicine, Principles and Practice, Zymotic Diseases and State Medicine, James Law, F. R. C. V. S. of Great Gritain, Professor of Veterinary Science in Cornell University.

The new college starts with six ample buildings, located on the Cornell campus, for which appropriations aggregating \$150,000 were made by the Legislatures of 1804 and 1895.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of Cornell University was also held here to-day. William J. Youngs, '72, was elected President.

TO CONVERT PROTESTANTS.

An Extensive Movement Under the Direc-

tion of the Paulists. A band of Catholic priests under the direction f the Rev. Walter Elliott, the well-known Paulist orator, will shortly begin the work of giving missions for non-Catholics in every parish in the archdiocese of New York. This is the first organized and systematic effort at wholesale conversion that has ever been made in this country. Heretofore the Paulist Fathers and other religious orders have in isolated cases given missions for Protestants, but nothing like the present scheme has been attempted. The idea was suggested by Archbishop Corrigan, and is in the line of carrying out the wishes of the Pope, whose chief aim during the past few years has been to reunite all sects of Christianity.

The Archbishop selected Father Elliott as the The Archbishop selected Father Elliott as the leader in the work because of his long and successful experience. He has called for volunteers from among the secular clergy of the archiveses, and has offered them special inducements to undertake the work. Rectors of churches who volunteer will have their pastorships kept vacant for them for a year, and curates will have two years added to their sentority. The funds for carrying on the work will be supplied by the Missionary Union, which will shortly be incorporated under the laws of this State. The missionaries who volunteer will be divided up into small bands, and they will be divided up into small bands, and they will this State. The missionaries who volunteer will be divided up into small bands, and they will visit every parish.

HELD UP AT COLON.

An American Schooner Detained by a Colombian Guabont.

The schooner George W. Whitford, which was detained for sixteen days by the Colombian Government on suspicion of carrying contraband cargo, arrived in this port resterday. Capt. J. H. Henricks said: "We sailed with clearance papers from

street wine merchant has a great black sign bearing in large gilt letters this announcement:
"Merchant de Vins." Only a block away is this sign. "Chean Grosseria Italiani." An Italian shoemaker in Third avenue announces "Repairing decide equal to new." A Third avenue photographes of some strange central European race adorts his show cases from time to time with oddly misspelled announcements. The latest is this:

"We salled with clearance papers from Porto Bello on March 30 for Carthagena. At 4 o'clock we were outside the three-mile limit when the Colombian gunboat Cordova halled us. We came about and ran up the American flac. The Cordova ordered us to Colon, her officers deciring that if we were not under way for that port in fifteen minutes they would sink us. When we got to Colon armed men, were put on board when the Colombian gunboat Cordova halled us.
We came about and ran up the American flag.
The Cordova ordered us to Colon, her officers declaring that if we were not under way for that port in fifteen minutes they would sink us. When we got to Colon armed men, were put on board while I hunted up the United States Consul. We were detained in all sixteen days, and during that time twenty laborers and several armed men went through our cargo, putting it out of trim and damaging a great deal of it. Finally they left the schooner and gave us clearance papers."

papers."
Capt. Hendricks declared that he never carried any liquor on the vessel for trading, and no arms except those that were used for hunting.

SALE OF THE LEROUX JEWELRY. -About \$10,000 Worth Sold,

The sale of the smuggled Leroux jewelry was egun by United States Marshal Hayden in the Circuit Court room in the Federal Building, Brooklyn, yesterday. This jewelry was at first said to be worth more than \$100,000, but the final appraisal, made just before the sale, placed the total value at only \$31,575,005.

Ex-Alderman Arthur J. Heaney, a pawn-broker, purchased a silver teapot for \$8, a soup adde for \$1, a powder vase for \$11,25, and two watches at \$3.50 each. United States District Attorney Bennett bought for \$45 a diamond ring which, according to the Custom House appraiser, was worth only \$30. Mirabeau f. Towns, the lawyer who represented Mr. and Mrs. Leroux after their arrest, bought four scarfning for \$13. He paid \$6 for a pair of diamond and pearl earrings, and \$130 for a number of unset diamonds. Three watches were disposed of for \$167,50, \$182,50, and \$150 respectively. The amount taken in up to adjournment was about \$16,000. said to be worth more than \$100,000, but the spectively. The amount taken in up to adjourn-ment was about \$10,000.

STUDENT, BEANS, AND JIMSON WEED

Something More than Mere Culture Is Needed for the Larger Growth. A Student who, in his investigations, viewed with unblased interest all the products of Nature, was one day walking in the highway beyoud the limits of a large city, when his attention was presently directed to the vegetaure

gardens to be found on every hand. The variety in the character of the vegetable products was very great, for the climate and the season favored the cultivators; but what attracted the attention of the Student most was tracted the attention of the Student most was
the appearance of certain fields of Beans. Anparently the conditions were promitions for
ficans, because over every hill could be seen
numerous clusters of well-filled pods. But when
the Student stopped to observe the various
growths more closely he saw that in certain
fields where the gardener had used the hoe
more vigorously than his neighbors, and had,
moreover, provided running water by which the
thirst of the piants could be quenched at will,
the product of well-filled pods was hearly double
that in the rows of hills that were less carefully tilled.

"Now." said the Student aloud, "do I perceive in these Beans, as in all the products of
Nature and among men, that culture is all that
is needed to preduce a metable growth."

At that a Jimson growing wild by the roadside, being moved by an invisible force, producithe face of the student with a thorny pod and
said very distinctly:

"If that be so, what do you think of me?"

said very distinctly:
"If that be so, what do you think of me?" capable of bearing arms, is reckoned at 270,000

HELPED LINCOLN IN PERIL

Horsemanship of an Orderly that Maybe Saved the President's Life. From the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean.

In March, 1864, the veteran Army of the ames was eacamped at "Camp Grant," near Georgetown, a short distance out from Washington, D. C. Gen, B. F. Butler was in command, under whose guldance the army was to operate against Richmond from north of the James. This magnificent army of 40,000 men was, upon a day set apart for the purpose, reviewed by the President and his staff in person. No grander army had been seen at Wash-Ington, or one of which greater results were confidently expected. The dignitaries of the nation were present, embracing the Cabinet and a vast throng of noted personages.

The army in line waited the formal arrival of the distinguished chieftain, and became impatient for the opportunity to give enthusiastic expression of its great levelty and appreciaone of Gen. Butler's war horses, appeared the hen Idol of the liberty-loving, loyal world. Beside him was Gen. Butler, on another fine steed, both animals in perfect condition from their long winter rest in bountiful stables.

The artillery thundered its national salute: the bands rent the air with their most inspiring

The artillery thundered its national salute; the bands rent the air with their most insiding notes; the men could not be restrained with dignity, and their voices in unison practained not only a deep appreciation of the search, but also ardent love for their supreme leader. Abraham Lincoln. There he sat upon that wonderful horse, whose every tendon and muscle was in full play.

Imagine if you can the spectacle. The President, dressed as so often described in the "Prince Albert' made for the "other fellow." fitting only on the tops of the shoulders, with trousers and boots to correspond, the latter so loose and wrinkled from service as to scarcely stay on. His stovepide hat covered the mest unkempt hair that ever graced a sacred head. Thus we see him, when the pent-up fires within that lorse, under the wild enthusiasm, drove aim onward and onward, faster and faster up the front of that admiring army. The President was now exerting all the strength be possessed to control his flying steed. Gen. Butter sought to ride up and lend aid, but to no purpose. His big sorrei was no match for the black chareer; the attempt seemed to madden the Prefident's horse. On the came, increasing his speca until he scemed to be flying. The President's nat was gone; his hair streamed in the wind; his square toed, wrinkled boots stood out in the strained stirrups, while his long, lank arms were convulsed in their vain efforts to control the beast. In breathless stillness we watched the threatened catastrophe the whole army seemed powerless to avert. Stowly but surely the philosophy of the President was thwarting the instinct of the horse; not able to check his speed, which would soon carry him into Georgetown and through the bridge, he could divert his con's to yet the field. Like a volcane it bust forth and all they like it is the late of the horse; not able to check his speed.

The he did, and across the plain on a tangent they flew.

Hark! that unearthly cheering away down the line! Like a volcano it burst forth and all eyes were in an instant turned. Officers had urged their fatted, clumsy chargers in vain, but here comes our hero. An orderly—a private soldier—bringing up the extreme rear, witnessed the disaster and the futile efforts of the officers near the scene. Living flat upon his horse's mane, with rewels deeply planted in his flanks, he sped up that bewildered line like a rocket of warning. On, on, he went. Away his flanks, he sped up that bewildered line like a rocket of warning. On, on, he went. Away across the plain, almost beyond our vision, he swept in his course to the side of the President. In an instact he was on his feet, had caught the incorrigible staillon by the bit, and the mad ride was over; the President rescued. Lincoln, by the help of an orderly, rather fell than dismounted to the ground, where he lay exhausted until a carriage was sent to him. I was at the time told, and now from an indistinct recollection believe, Mrs. Kate Chase Sprayne gave her place in a carriage to the President before whom the army passed in review, the riding the charger. President before whom the army passed in review, she riding the charger.

I heard Gen. Butler say in after time that his negro hostler was at fault in the inatter. "Cuffy," it seems, had, during the whiter, been running "snap" races with that horse without the General's knowledge. So when the General sought to ride him it was the signal for more speed.

This true incident may be unworthy of notice, but I, among thousands more, will remember it throughout our live, as an exciting and trying episode in a life fraught with more dignified trials, but with few more perflous.

The Turkish Atrocity at Oorfa. From the Baltimore Sun.

MERSINA, Asia Minor, May 12.—A private letter from a missionary who is at present in Oorfa, that is before me as I write, explains what has hitherto been a mere conjecture—namely as to how the Turkish soldiers succeeded in burning these 4,000 vectims in the

cested in burning these 4,000 victims in the church.

This missionary, who has made careful investigation on the spot, explains that a gallery extends around three sides of this church, and from here a great quantity of petroleum was poured upon these defenceless men, women, and children, who were jammed together on the floor below. Numbers of them had been butchered before this was done, and the fifty or sixty who escaped to the roof were overtaken and tossed into the flames.

It seems that after the petroleum had been poured down upon them from the galleries lighted torshes were thrown among them. Is it possible to conceive of anything more diabolical?

Among those who thus perished were aged

Among those who thus perished were aged men and women, mothers with babies at their breasts, ill persons just taken from thate and

and hundreds of boys and girls.

The church building where this occurred, which has been used for many years as a place of worship by the Armeniaus, has been converted by these murderous Turks into a Mohammedan mosque, where prayers are now daily

Foreign Notes of Meal Interest,

Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Roumania, has re covered her health since the feasts over the fif-teenth anniversary of her coronation and takes great interest in the Crown Prince's babies, Reumanian bicyclers must have their names and

addresses not only on a plate fastened to their machines, but also on the glass of their lamps, so that they may be read at night. Cyclists in the streets of Bucharest must ride in single file. Belgium's famous band of the First Regiment of Guides must be cut down to forty two performers, as King Leopoid is going to discontinue his yearly, subsidy of 15,000 france, and the War linistry can allow to the Guides no more than to

ther regiments. ner engraved with the initials and the latter with he name of the discoverer of vaccination, have been presented to the Royal College of Surgeons by doctor who obtained them from the grandson of mer's assistant,

Long distance telephones have been placed in the smallest Swiss villages, making it possible to ountry on instruments kept in perfect repair, and n which one can hear distinctly. The fee varies from two to eight cents a message. Electric light ing from water power has been introduced in even

The Rev. Dr. Fergus Fergusen of Glasgow, after reading that the Prince of Wales had won the Der-by, orges the Beligious Tract Society to send its distributors to Epsom "In the hope that the Prince night be induced to try for a higher race. If the Earl of Rosebery could also be induced to with araw from the turf it would be a great joy to the Liberal party and to Christians of all denomina

comes from the Transvaal. A young Borr-wound-ed at Kruegersdorp by Jameson's men was taken to the hospital with four had Lee Metford builes holes in his body. One Sunday morning be disappeared, and the nurses thought he had become elirious and had run off to die. Later in the day however, he walked in and explained that he had

For 1895 the receipts of the Suca Canal for traffir was 78,423,000 francs, an therease of 4,300,000 francs over last year. Port of this was due to the French expedition to Madagascar and the Italian troubles in Abyssinia. The number of vessels was 3,434, of which 3,266 passed through by night. The tonnage was 8,448,383, 2,318 of the vessels were English and 5 American. The passengers transported were 118,635 soldiers, 74,876 civit

tans, and 93,402 pligerms. Switzerland inninges to keep up an effective army of nearly 140,000 men at a very slight cost of money and time. The Swiss schoolboys are trained in symmastics, in the manual of arms, and in the elements of company drill. The state en-courages target shooting societies, of which there are 2,977, with a membership of 133,500, by a subvention of nearly \$700,000 a year, the result being that almost every Swiss can handle a rifle. The soldiers serve ten years, between the ages of 22 and 32, being called out for drill on forty-five days in the first year and sixteen days in every subsequent year. Each man keeps his uniform, ritle, and knapsack at home, and is responsible for their being kept in good order, a strict inspection being held in each district yearly. Consequently each soldier costs Switzerland \$35 a year, instead of the \$320 that is paid by England, the \$325 by France and Germany, and the \$110 by Russia. The Swiss Landwebr, the men between 32 and 44 years, first organized in 1870, numbers 80,000 men, and the Landsturm, the final reserve of all men